

This species may be distinguished from *C. carinatus*, Pennant, by its more rounded, less angular whorls, longer and straighter columella, and yellow-tinged mouth. Between the spiral ridges appear numerous fine liræ, crossed by fine close-set laminæ, from which character I propose the name.

XLII.—*On Butterflies collected between Chinde and Mandala, British Central Africa, by Edward M. de Jersey, Esq., in March and April, 1899.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE collection of which this is an account is not a very large one, but contains some interesting forms of *Acræa*, three males of *Mylothris Rüppellii*, and several other species of less interest.

The following is a list of the species:—

Nymphalidæ.

1. *Limnas chrysippus*, Linn.

♂ ♂ ♀, Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

2. *Melanitis ismene*, Cram.

♂, between Chiromo and Katunga, 6th April, 1899.

“Did not seem to leave dark thick bush; had to be driven out.”

3. *Samanta perspicua*, Trimen.

♂ ♂, Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

Both specimens belong to the typical wet-season phase, but the irides of the ocelli are very narrow and smoky. Prof. Aurivillius still doubts, as I did at first, that *S. Simonsi* is the dry form of this species; but we have an intermediate example, received from Portuguese East Africa, and that, I think, should settle the question beyond all dispute.

4. *Neocænryra ypthimoides*, Butler.

♂ ♂ ♀, Mandala, 10th and 11th April, 1899.

We recently had an example of *N. victorice*, Auriv., given to us by the Rev. A. Dewar, who obtained it in company with *N. ypthimoides* on the Stevenson Road on the plateau between Tanganyika and Nyasa; it is quite distinct from *N. eatensa*, having much more the outline of *N. Gregorii*.

5. *Precis sesamus*, Trimen.

(Wet form), Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

Prof. Aurivillius shows that *Precis* has priority over *Junonia*; therefore, although the latter is a far more satisfactory name for the genus (because more descriptive), I suppose it will have to go.

6. *Precis actia*, Distant.

Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

7. *Precis cuama*, Hewits.

♀, Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

8. *Precis cebrene*, Trimen.

Near Blantyre, Mandala, 10th and 11th April, 1899.

9. *Precis clelia*, Cramer.

♂ ♂ ♀, Chinde, 29th March; ♂ ♂, Mandala, 10th and 11th April, 1899.

10. *Precis boopis*, Trimen.

♀, Chinde, 29th March, 1899.

11. *Precis artaxia*, Hewits.

Much shattered; Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

12. *Precis natalica*, Felder.

♂, Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

13. *Hypolimnas misippus*, Linn.

♂ ♂ ♀ ♀, Chinde, 29th March; Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

14. *Hamanumida dædalus*, Fabr.

♀, Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

15. *Neptis agatha*, Cramer.

Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

16. *Byblia vulgaris*, Staud.

Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

17. *Atella columbina*, Cram.

Chinde, 29th March, 1899.

18. *Acræa cabira*, var. *apecida*, Oberth.

Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

There is not the slightest question as to this being a mere sport of *A. cabira*; we have a complete series of intergrades in the Museum collection.

19. *Acræa serena*, var. *Buxtoni*, Butl.

Chinde, 29th March; Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

20. *Acræa Doubledayi*, Guérin.

♂ ♀, between Katunga and Mandala, 8th April; ♂, Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

When I rearranged the Museum collection of Old-World *Acræinæ* I considered my *A. nero* to be a race of this species, the male received with my typical female from Victoria Nyanza being quite like that sex of *A. Doubledayi*, excepting that the internervular streaks, terminating in two spots, are wanting from the primaries of *A. nero*. Since that time we have received other males more richly coloured and with the apical black patch on the primaries varying immensely in width, one example showing a patch similar to that in *A. caldarena*. In his recently published important work entitled 'Rhopalocera Æthiopica,' my friend Prof. Chr. Aurivillius has sunk *A. nero* as an aberration of the female of *A. caldarena* (the male being evidently unknown to him); had he possessed males, and especially that form which most nearly approaches *A. caldarena*, he would have seen that the broken series of spots on the disk of the primaries is thrown much further back towards the base in *A. nero*, the two lower spots forming an inner series with the discocellular spot, whilst the three outer ones form a much more oblique series considerably more remote from the apical patch. *A. nero* is, in fact, a separate species, perhaps rather more nearly related to *A. caldarena* than to *A. Doubledayi*, but perfectly distinct from both.

21. *Acræa violarum*, var. *asema*, Hewits.

Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

22. *Acræa anacreon*, var. *bomba*, ab., Grose-Smith.

♀, Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

In this curious example the basal area of the primaries and nearly the whole surface of the secondaries are suffused with smoky purplish.

23. *Acræa natalica*, Boisid.

♂ ♂, between Chiromo and Katunga, 6th April; ♂ ♂ ♀, between Katunga and Mandala, 8th April; ♂ ♀, Mandala, 11th April.

24. *Pardopsis punctatissima*, Boisid.

Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

Lycænidæ.

25. *Tingra amenaida*, Hewits.

Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

As I hold that the true *Pentila* is identical with *Parapontia* (having *P. undularis* as its type), I retain the use of *Tingra* for the present genus. *T. amenaida* is an extremely variable species, including, according to my judgment, *T. mombasæ*, *T. nero=bertha*, *T. Lasti*, and *T. Preussi=lunaris*; it varies enormously in one locality, and it varies locally. We possess all the above-named forms, none of which seem to me entitled to be regarded as distinct species. The variety *T. nyassana* is founded upon examples in which the spots on the under surface are small, but in some examples the spots are much larger on the under than on the upper surface. *T. Preussi* appears to me distinct from *T. petreia*, and to be merely an ochreous and little spotted variety of *T. amenaida*. The ground-colour of the wings in this species varies quite as much as the width of the borders and the number or size of spots. Thus, from the Nyasa country we have primaries deep orange, secondaries smoky greyish brown; wings reddish orange, the primaries semitransparent and slightly greyish; all the wings deep ochreous, slightly suffused with grey; all the wings clear bright ochreous: to name and separate all such variations would be mere trifling, because it is hardly possible to get two examples that are quite alike.

26. *Teriomima Hildegarda*, Kirby.

Mandala, 10th and 11th April, 1899.

Both examples belong to the variety *T. freya*.27. *Axiocerses harpax*, Fabr.

♂, Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

It is quite impossible to distinguish *A. harpax* and *A. perion* when a large series of examples is before one; nor do I believe it is possible to regard *A. mendeche* and *A. punicea* as more than aberrations, seeing how much the pattern of the upper surface, the colouring, and silver spotting of the under surface vary in a long series of *A. harpax*.

28. *Cupidopsis jobates*, Hopffer.

♀, on bank of Shire between Chiromo and Katunga, 6th April, 1899.

29. *Nacaduba sichela*, Wallgr.

♂, between Katunga and Mandala, 8th April, 1899.

30. *Lycænesthes adherbal*, Mab.

♂, Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

31. *Lycænesthes amarah*, Lefebvre.

♀, between Chiromo and Katunga, 6th April, 1899.
A much damaged specimen.

Papilionidæ.

32. *Mylothris Rüppellii*, Koch.

♂♂, between Katunga and Mandala, 8th April, 1899.

Hitherto this species, and especially the male, has reached us at such long intervals, and always singly, that it took me quite by surprise to receive three males in the same collection, all captured on the same day.

33. *Terias brigitta*, var. *zoe*, Hopffer.

♂♀, Chinde, 29th March, 1899.

The female is like the intermediate form (*T. candace*) on the upper surface, but is typical *T. zoe* on the under surface.

It is to be regretted that Prof. Aurivillius did not have an opportunity of seeing our magnificent collection of *Terias*

subsequent to its rearrangement and the incorporation of the Godman and Salvin and other important accessions; had he done so, it would have been surely impossible for him to have restored *T. Desjardinsii* (in his recent work) to its ancient state of chaos. *T. regularis* is a species found in Northern, E. Central, and Western Africa, but not occurring below Zanzibar to my knowledge; it is a wet-season form, without markings on the under surface, and the female has a well-defined border to the secondaries. *T. Marshalli* is a far more angular-winged insect, occurring rarely on the West Coast (we have only five western examples in a series of fifty-seven); it is the prevailing species in the south, and is not very common in the east; it is well marked on the under surface, and the female has a narrow dentated border with the spots often separate, always in the intermediate and dry forms. *T. Desjardinsii* is an island form having apparently only a dry phase*, the female (*T. aliena*) with a reddish apical flush above, but no dark marginal markings. *T. punctinotata*, the male of which is of a much brighter clearer yellow than any other species of the group, appears to be an intermediate-season form, inasmuch as it shows no rose-colouring on the under surface in either sex: it may, however, be a dry form of *T. regularis*, inasmuch as the outer border of the primaries in the male has a similar almost unbroken arch to its inner edge; if this be the case, it proves still more conclusively the entire specific distinctness of *T. regularis* from *T. Marshalli*, the markings on the under surface being very different and much sharper. The female, of course, is unlike that of any other form, for I do not believe that *T. mandarinulus* of Holland is a synonym of it.

34. *Terias senegalensis*, Boisd.

♀, between Chiromo and Katunga, 6th April; ♂♂♀, Mandala, 10th April, 1899.

The argument used by Prof. Aurivillius for the distinctness of *T. hapale* from *T. floricola* might, I think, lose its value if his specimen were soaked in strong spirit. I firmly believe that the male abdomen would then drop off, and an ordinary female would remain. Among the Godman and Salvin examples of *T. hapale* we received an exactly similar female, the abdomen of which is undoubtedly that of a male; the thorax has been rendered shiny and the base of the secondaries stained with weak shellac, proving conclusively that it

* Even Mabille appears to have known only the dry form, and figures it.

has been patched at some time. The *T. brigitta* group is so characteristically different in pattern from the *T. hecabe* group, that my explanation seems infinitely more probable than that a form having the pattern of *T. Boisduvaliana* ♀, but (unlike all other species of the genus) having both sexes coloured pale yellow, should suddenly appear in the midst of the *T. brigitta* group. I believe *T. hapale* to be distinct from *T. floricola*, but to be a very nearly related species.

35. *Catopsilia florella*, Fabr.

♂, S.S. 'Kaiser,' off Zanzibar Island, 20th March; between Katunga and Mandala, 8th April; ♂♂ ♀♀, Mandala, 10th and 11th April, 1899.

36. *Papilio demodocus*, Esper.

Chinde, 29th March, 1899; caught near the bank of the Zambesi.

Hesperiidæ.

37. *Parosmodes icteria*, Mabille.

Between Katunga and Mandala, 8th April; Mandala, 10th and 11th April, 1899.

38. *Baoris fatuellus*, Hopffer.

Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

39. *Rhopalocampta forestan*, Cramer.

Mandala, 11th April, 1899.

XLIII.—*Descriptions of new Rodents from the Orinoco and Ecuador.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Rhipidomys marmosurus, sp. n.

Size medium. Fur close, rather less woolly and more *Oryzomys*-like than in typical *Rhipidomys*; the hairs about 8-9 millim. long on the back. General colour above rich reddish fulvous, finely lined with black. Head paler and greyer, no definite face-markings. Ears large, with but little anterior basal projection; their backs thinly haired, black, contrasting markedly with the general colour. Sides paler